

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 147.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS  
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER  
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS  
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., C. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
Parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against Fire at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,  
HAS  
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY  
FROM.....\$7.00.

PAINTINGS ON CANVAS  
FROM.....\$5.00.

Copies of White, Cabinet, and all other Styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices  
executed under the supervision and  
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSES IN WING LOK STREET.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-

tion, TO-MORROW,

the 15th of July, at THREE P.M.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sec-

tion B of MARINE LOT No. 225, Together

with the FOUR HOUSES in Wing Lok

Street, Nos. 138, 140, 142, and 144.

The above HOUSES will be Sold in four

separate Lots.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [494]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED will Sell on

TUESDAY,

the 18th July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the

Premises,

By ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

THE HOUSE No. 23, in Gough Street Steps,

measuring North and South 26 feet, East

and West 48 feet to in, total 1,260 Square

feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$17.40, Regis-

tered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A

of INLAND LOT No. 850.

For Further Particulars apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [500]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed

by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public

Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the

Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;

on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43

feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-  
gether with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois

Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

expired term of 75 years, and will be sold

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof, and to the payment of a propor-

tionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in

the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT

No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [469]

## To be Let.

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-  
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR

OF

"MARINE HOUSE,"

WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Commodious Room

and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to

E. R. BELILIOS,

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

WITH

LARGE COMPOUND

AND

A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,

No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELILIOS,

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI

TORRINO FRATELLI CORA.

\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

At \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of

5 cases and upwards.

D. MUSSO & Co.,

West Point.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUHM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

## Intimations.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARTISAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALEXON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three

pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with

absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.

It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last

effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and

in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of

mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of

over 500 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular

Songs, &c. It is adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,

in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in

executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and

also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is

being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [433]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EN FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Partisan Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Partisan

Hats and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Plaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

## Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOM



## Announcements.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
**HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY**  
 OF THE FOLLOWING  
 viz:  
 SCOTTS ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.  
 SCOTTS ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.  
 SCOTTS GALVANIC GENERATORS.  
 GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES.  
 T O N G A.  
 FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP  
 OF  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
 VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.  
 SAVORY AND MOORE'S  
 PEPTONISED MEAT.  
 VASELINE SOAP.  
 ROHARS' GOLDEN HAIR DYE.  
 NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.  
 VIN-SANTÉ  
 A NUTRIMENTAL STIMULANT CONTAINING  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
 A. S. WATSON & Co.  
 GENERAL CHEMISTS  
 AND  
 MANUFACTURERS  
 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
 HONGKONG. [43]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to subscriptions, advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.  
 Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before five o'clock will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

As we announced in our issue of the 11th inst., the assault case in which Dr. GIBLER and Mr. PEREIRA appeared as complainant and defendant respectively, and the cross summons in which these positions were reversed were dismissed after a very patient hearing by the Magistrate on that date. What at one time appeared likely to prove a tragedy, terminated in one of the most amusing farces of modern times. Unfortunately, absence from the Colony prevented our being present when this wonderful case came to its final stage, so that we are unable from personal observation to sketch the *dramatis personis*; however, we have the newspaper reports to guide us in commenting on what we are bound to consider the most ludicrous burlesque on law and justice we have ever heard of even in this Colony—and that is saying a great deal.

The facts of the case are few and simple, and have already been reported at length in our columns, both in a letter from Dr. GIBLER himself, and in the reports of the evidence taken before Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE, so they need not be repeated. On Monday afternoon we happened to be present in Court, and after listening patiently to the proceedings, left the precincts of law and justice—ye gods!—under the impression that the differences between the priest and his assailant had been amicably arranged by the latter tendering an apology on the understanding that the priest would do likewise. Let us honestly confess that we were disgusted under all the circumstances of the case both with the solicitor for the defendant, and the barrister for the complainant, for advising any such compromise. Of course they were paid for their services, and we will presume that, however undignified the positions in which they appeared so anxious to place their clients, they meant well and acted for what they considered the best. And yet Mr. FRANCIS, who appeared for Dr. GIBLER, opened the ball by asking the Magistrate, in the event of assault, being found proved, to inflict severe punishment on the defendant; whilst Mr. HOLMES in retaliation breathed notes of warlike defiance. Lawyers are not like other men, and so we must not doubt make some allowance for their eccentric inconsistencies. On the afternoon following the postponement of the case, a postponement purposely granted to permit the aggrieved parties to arrange their respective apologies, a paragraph on the subject appeared in the *Telegraph*, in which we took the liberty of expressing our views on a case which was

generally understood to be finally settled, and of plainly stating that we considered Dr. GIBLER had been placed in a most unenviable position. On Wednesday, when the case came on again at the Police Court, Mr. H. J. HOLMES, of the eminent firm of local solicitors, Messrs. STEPHENS and HOLMES, who appeared for the defendant, expressed his regret that owing to the counsel engaged for the complainant and himself having been engaged in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, nothing whatever had been done in the matter since they left the Court on Monday afternoon. In plain words, Mr. WOODHOUSE had been induced to remand the case for a specific purpose on a clearly defined understanding, and Mr. H. J. HOLMES had shown his respect for the Magistrate by taking no further steps in the matter. Mr. H. J. HOLMES further addressed the Magistrate on the subject of the paragraph which had appeared in the *Telegraph*, and asked that official to express his disapproval of the same, which, he asserted, on what grounds we cannot imagine seeing that he had previously stated that since the case was remanded he had had no opportunity of meeting his client with regard to the matter had rendered it impossible to come to the arrangement they previously hoped to arrive at. The worthy gentleman then read an extract from the objectionable paragraph, and again asked that the Magistrate should give some expression of opinion with regard to what he contended was a contempt of court. Dr. GIBLER, at this stage of the proceedings, applied for a further remand as his counsel was not present, which was refused, and the evidence for the defence was then taken.

After hearing evidence, Mr. WOODHOUSE, after one of the most remarkable orations ever heard from the Magisterial bench, in which he fully expressed his opinion that Mr. PEREIRA had committed something very like gross perjury, said he did not see any good end would be effected by punishing the promising youth, and as an apology, which was certainly due to Dr. GIBLER had been tendered, he would dismiss both summonses. His Worship was then good enough to say that the paragraph in the *Telegraph* was very improper in every respect, that it was most injurious to the interests of justice, and ought never to have been inserted, &c., &c. He also said that Dr. GIBLER's letter, which had previously appeared in this journal, ought not to have been published. Happily we do not feel crushed at this expression of Mr. WOODHOUSE's opinion. To speak truly, the views of this worthy Magistrate do not affect us in the slightest degree, and well-known view the opinions of the sapient Mr. H. J. HOLMES with supreme indifference and contempt. An idea appears to prevail in this Colony that the freedom of the press can be curtailed by trifles light as air. So far as we are concerned, the self-constituted censors of our local press may rest quite tranquil. When we require their advice as to what we shall publish and what we shall exclude from our columns, we shall request it; until then, we prefer exercising our undoubted right to do whatever we consider advisable. In the present instance our comments were perfectly fair, and could not in any way influence or affect the interests of justice. The case was practically understood to be finished; but if it had not been, the position would have been but slightly altered. Contempt of court is a very feeble minded lawyers' delight to play with. The only contempt of court we could see in this case was the disrespect shown to the bench by both Mr. HOLMES and Mr. FRANCIS, to which we have already alluded. We might object to the Magistrate's mode of expressing an informal opinion—as Mr. WOODHOUSE did—in a case which is officially before him, and we most certainly have the best grounds for protesting against the valuable time of our Police Magistrates being taken up needlessly for several days without the slightest result accruing for the benefit of law and order. If it is in the power of a Police Magistrate to devote several days to what was undoubtedly a serious case of assault, and then to dismiss the whole affair because an apology has been tendered in Court, we think it is quite time that other and more sensible arrangements were made. We really cannot see any reasonable grounds to justify Mr. WOODHOUSE in his extraordinary decision in this very important case. We rather think that public justice should have been considered before a mere apology; the more especially as the apology was given under compulsion.

## TELEGRAMS.

**BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.**  
 LONDON, 13th July.  
 The majority of the forts have been silenced. The bombardment was suspended on Wednesday afternoon, the Egyptians having sent a flag of truce. Our loss is slight but that of the enemy heavy.

## IRISH AFFAIRS.

The House of Lords has finally passed the Bill for the Repression of Crime in Ireland.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a regular meeting of Lodge St. John, No. 618, S. C. at Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street, this evening at 8 o'clock, for 8.30 precisely. Visiting brethren will be fraternally received.

A MAN living near Burlington, Vt., recently got divorced from his wife, whom he now employs as hired girl, but he can't see what he gains by the operation. She demands \$3 a week, the washing sent out, three nights and an afternoon off, besides the privilege of having company in the kitchen, and now threatens to leave if he does not introduce into the house all the modern improvements.

YESTERDAY a Chinese Constable at Ap-li-chau heard a hawker, who was pulling about in a bumboat, calling out "Samsu for sale," and saw a Chinaman buy some of the poison from him. He went after the bumboat, in which he found a jar of the liquor, and arrested the man, who was brought up this morning before Mr. WOODHOUSE charged with hawking spirituous liquors without a licence.—A fine of \$5, or three weeks' hard labor, was imposed, the boat, liquor, &c., to be destroyed in the usual manner.

TWO married Chinawomen of the respective ages of 22 and 37, were charged before Mr. WOODHOUSE this morning with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public street yesterday. The constable found them picking into each other with their fists in the most hearty manner.—The younger of the two told the Magistrate that the other one had accused her of the heinous offence of wearing her (the other one's) husband's affections from her, an imputation she repudiated with the utmost scorn. The older one declared the younger woman was actually guilty of the impeachment.—Mr. WOODHOUSE bound both ladies over to \$2 each to be good for a fortnight.

THIS sketch of Western commerce is from the *St. Louis Sporting Life*. "John Williams, a merchant of Rutledge, Ga., sued a desperado. The defendant entered the store in a furious passion, held out the summons in one hand, clutched a long knife in the other, and said: 'Williams, have you sued me?' Williams knew that an immediate 'yes' would make him sure of a stab. 'Let me get my spectacles so that I can read the paper,' he said. He went behind the counter and came back, not with his glasses, but with an axe across his shoulder. 'Yes,' he said, 'I have sued you.' 'All right,' replied the desperado; 'I guess I'll pay the bill.'

WE find the following amusing report in the *Morning Chronicle* of August 2nd 1791:—"Tollith Fields' Races."—About 200 persons of the first fashion being assembled yesterday, the amusements commenced with a jingling match. Six jacksnives then started for a gold-laced hat, which was won by half a neck; and afterwards three young ladies ran for a holland smock in their shifts and under petticoats, and the whole concluded with a picked battle between a brick-maker and a bricklayer, which was decided in favor of the brickmaker." Our respected ancestors were evidently very choice in the character of their public amusements. That contest between the three young ladies who ran for a holland smock in their shifts, must have been strangely exciting.

KHARRELAH ABDOL RAHIM, 35, of Jeddah, a coal trimmer on board the P. and O. steamship *Samarra*, was up this morning before Mr. WOODHOUSE charged with refusal of duty on the 12th instant. The Chief Engineer, according to the evidence, ordered the defendant to do some work which he had refused to do for the second engineer, when he used abusive and insulting language towards him, and threatened to assault him. Defendant also called off the other men from their work, and was generally unruly in his behaviour. He had been six months in the ship, bore a good character at sea, but once he got to port a change for the worse, induced by over-indulgence in fire-water, immediately came over him. He had been under the influence of drink since he arrived here, and was so still.—The second engineer said the defendant had refused to do some work he was ordered by him to perform, when he, (witness) told him he should report him. Defendant said "Very well, report me," and at the same time abused him and added "If you report me, I'll break your head for you," he then placed his hand on the second engineer's shoulder in a threatening manner, being at the time under the influence of liquor. Defendant, who made some excuse about the hard work sought to be thrown on him, was ordered to forfeit ten days' pay.

A CRESTIAL tailor of sanguinary proclivities, was up this morning before Mr. WOODHOUSE for assaulting a brother professional. From the evidence, it appears that on the 1st June about 8.30 p.m., the complainant, who had been an apprentice to the defendant's father, was standing outside his shop, when the defendant came up and asked him to lend him two dollars. The complainant said he would do the needful the following day, but defendant said it must be done then, or never.—The complainant told him he had no money, when the defendant drew a knife and cut him in the leg a little above the knee. The wounded man called out "Save life," when a friend came up, whom the defendant cut also and then ran away. Complainant was taken to the hospital where he remained till the 12th June. Happening last night to spy the defendant, he gave him in charge. The defendant had been in hiding at Canton since the cutting, and only came back yesterday. The cut was 3½ inches in length, and the sixth of an inch in depth.—The defendant admitted the cutting, and pleaded in extenuation that it was he who brought the complainant down to Hongkong and apprenticed him to his (defendant's) father, but that forgetful of his obligations to him (the defendant), complainant refused to lend him the paltry sum of two Mexicans, but instead called four men who assaulted him. He admitted two previous convictions, both being for attempted felony.—Mr. WOODHOUSE fined defendant \$25 or three months' hard labor. The tailor went to gaol.

ST. PETERSBURG, says a writer in the *Times*, is not one of nature's cities, but the creation of one master mind. Meant by Peter the Great for a trading-place, and not admirably adapted even for this, it has been turned by wrong-headed successors into the centre and seat of government. "The cry, 'Back to Moscow!' resounds now in not loud but deep notes wherever I go. Take away the Court and the 60,000 men of the garrison, and the whole host of the official world, and the town would soon be a desert."

A BALANCE sheet for the past year has just been published by the Administration of Monte Carlo, from which it appears that the tables won in that time the sum of 12,000,000 francs. The expenses for the same period were 8,800,000 francs, thus leaving a sum of 3,200,000 francs, or \$640,000, to be divided among the shareholders. Large as this sum is, it is declared by the *Work* to be mere child's play compared with the money transactions of some of the clubs in Nice and Paris.

SOME discontent has been expressed in New England, says the *Morning Call*, over the introduction of a class of unskilled laborers from the British provinces (the Canadian French), who do not fraternize with the communities in which for a time they reside. Their purpose, it is said, is to accumulate a little money, and return to their old homes. They are industrious, frugal and orderly. They support their own schools, and in most respects conform to American customs. But they remain a kind of colony by themselves, coming and going, but the ranks of the colony are always full. The only objection urged to them, is that they do not come with the purpose of making homes in this country, but of earning a little money with which to improve their homes across the line. Of course, no comparison can be made between cheap labor of this character and that with which California is contending. However economical the cheap operatives in New England may be, a large portion of the earnings must be spent in the communities in which they reside. Their food, clothes and shelter are of the same character as of the native population. They have families which are well taken care of. But if the native population of New England objects to this class, what would they do if they had our Chinese as competitors? The Chinese assume absolutely no expenses except those necessary to existence. They support no schools, no hospitals, no charities, no social position. Ten of them herd in a room a white man would think none too large for one, and their food is of the cheapest variety. The reason why they never seem to have money is because of their relation to their owners or the agents of their owners. They come out on contracts that require them to pay much more money than was advanced to them, and the Chinese Six Companies get rich by enforcing these contracts. In the course of time, however, the coolie pays all his debts, and acquires what to him is a competency in China. In this way the State is constantly drained of the earnings of this large class of its working population. The laborers the East has to contend against are of our own race and subject to the influence of our civilization. They come, intending to return, but a large proportion never do. They become Americanized in time, and build up homes in the country of their adoption.

A RIVAL of the notorious Sam Patch has lately appeared in America, though the successor of that daring jumper shows an amount of determination and sterling common sense which was wanting in Patch. He performed many feats from appalling heights, and as a final exhibition, jumped into the Niagara River, and came up no more. Donaldson is the rival of Sam Patch's fame, and the scene selected for his leap was the centre of the Brooklyn Bridge, 135 ft. above the water. He has performed somewhat similar feats before, but never from such a height; and, of course, great interest, of a morbid and unwholesome kind, attached to the exploit. Donaldson naturally devoted the keenest attention to the manner in which these desperate leaps may best be taken, and to a reporter of a daily journal he explained the position assumed by him in his jumps. He crouched into a sitting posture, with his aris across his breast and his knees well forward. Thus drawn together, he would spring from the bridge, and as he neared the water he expected to straighten out, and strike it without injury to himself. Large sums of money were wagered on the success of the performance, and a considerable crowd assembled on the shores and in boats, to see Donaldson risk his life. With a reprehensible want of delicacy, the subject of Sam Patch was brought up as the athlete stood, waiting for the appointed hour to arrive, the centre of a curious crowd, amongst which interest and excitement grew as the lights and closely-fitting vest beneath the great coat were casually displayed. The programme had been most carefully arranged. A friend was to accompany Donaldson on to the bridge; he was to strip off his coat and hat, and the friend was to run across the bridge down to the bank, and wait till the hero of the day was brought ashore in the boat appointed to pick him up. At ten minutes past twelve Donaldson and his friend, who was to fly with his clothing, were seen in one of the arches of the great stone pier on the Brooklyn side. The hero hastily removed his hat, coat, and pantaloons, and handed them to his flying friend. Then, in red and blue tights, he ran gaily along the footpath to the centre of the bridge. The celebrities on the barge took out their watches. It was 12.15. Donaldson stood on the edge of the bridge, and looked down at the people on the barge that was fitted up with reserved seats. A cheer went up from this party. The ferry-boat *Fullon* was leaving her slip on the Brooklyn side, and it was necessary to wait till she had passed. Then Donaldson stood poised on one foot. The ferry-boat passed by, and still Donaldson stood on the edge of the bridge. He moved his arms like an eagle's wings, and the crowded barge was agitated. It was here that the determination and common sense above mentioned powerfully asserted themselves. Donaldson said the wind was too high, and, determining not to jump at all, quietly walked off home again.

WE are informed by the agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, that a telegram received this morning at 11.40 from Amoy, states that a typhoon-like gale is raging there at present.

WE have received several letters relating to the Giebler-Pereira case, and the action of the Portuguese Consul, Mr. Jose da Silva Loureiro, in connection therewith, which we are compelled to hold over until to-morrow.

A STONE-CUTTER, whose record shewed four previous convictions, two being for larceny and one for felony, was sentenced this morning, both Magistrates sitting, to two years' hard labour for stealing \$44 from the person of a trader on the 12th instant in Wing-look street.

CORRESPONDENCE for the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, specially addressed "ad San Francisco" will be forwarded in a closed mail to London by the *Oceanic* on Saturday the 15th instant. The Rates of Postage will be the same as by British and French Packets.

IN 1872, when the German Empire had a population of 41,000,000, there were nearly 424,000 marriages, while, in 1880, when the population numbered 45,000,000, or 4,000,000 more than in 1872, there were but 337,000 marriages, or 87,000 less than in 1872. The young men go to America instead of marrying.

ADMIRAL Farquhar, accompanied by Colonel Crawford, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Mr. WOODHOUSE, Police Magistrate, paid a visit to Victoria Gaol about half past twelve this afternoon and went over the establishment, every thing in which, including the improved 'choking gear,' was found in apple-pie order.

IN a case before Mr. WOODHOUSE this morning, in which four coolies were charged with assaulting another coolie in Gilman-street last night, the complainant tried on a "sham," pretending to be too ill to get into the witness box to give evidence. He was told by the Magistrate that if he did not do so he would be fined for contempt of court and the defendants discharged. Continuing recalcitrant, he was fined 50 cents or two days' the defendants being let off. Inspector Hennessy said the complainant had a slight cut on the head, and although pretending to be very ill, declined to go to hospital.

WE have seen the stale *rechauffé* which, under the heading "Criticism," Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann has sent to the *Daily Press*. The eminent tragedian is evidently determined to write himself down an ass at every available opportunity. If this new Daniel come to judgment will only favor us with something original, something he has not borrowed from other works and grossly mutilated, we shall have much pleasure in criticising his literary efforts. As, however, we happen to know that the great actor could not write a dozen lines of decent English to save his precious reputation, we have no inclination to waste our time dealing with hashed-up truisms and stale generalities with which every well-read school boy is intimately acquainted.

CAPTAIN Howarth of the Buffs charged two coolies this morning before Mr. WOODHOUSE with trespass. He said he had reason for some time past to suspect that people had been living on his premises who had no right to be there, so last night at 9 o'clock he went to his servants' quarters, where he found the two defendants, who were formerly his chair coolies, one being dismissed two months ago, and the other a few days since, the latter for bad conduct. He had given strict orders that no one not belonging to the house was to be allowed on the premises. The defendants were lying down as if they had settled themselves for the night.—Mr. WOODHOUSE fined them a dollar each or seven days' imprisonment with hard labor.

IN our article in Tuesday's paper on the exhibition made by Mr. J. Loureiro in the witness box at the Police Court in the case *Giebler v. Pereira*, we ventured to express the opinion that, however thoroughly the Portuguese Consul General might know the Portuguese language, he could pretend to a very slight knowledge of English. Mr. Loureiro's so-called explanation in this morning's *Daily Press* fully bears out our assertion. A feeble attempt to wriggle out of a difficulty than this "explanation" we have seldom seen. The Portuguese Consul General says that a friend has informed him that some of the Portuguese residents of Hongkong are under the false impression that he, Mr. Loureiro, stated at the Police Court that the majority of the Portuguese in the Colony were badly educated, and did not know their own language, but only spoke a *patois*. This is simply childish. Mr. Loureiro must know quite well that almost the entire Portuguese community are up in arms against him, for what is considered—and we think very justly—the gratuitous insult offered to them by their Consul General. It is not a question of *false* impression; Mr. Loureiro actually did say that the majority of his countrymen—the exact expression he used was "Portuguese so-called"—were so badly educated that they could not speak their own language, but spoke a *patois*. Mr. Loureiro did make use of the phrase "who by condescension are called Portuguese," although this could not in any way affect his meaning. The last paragraph in Mr. Loureiro's letter to our contemporary is amusing twaddle, which will deceive nobody. The Portuguese Consul General has grossly and gratuitously insulted the entire Portuguese community, and no amount of "begging the question" and meaningless so-called explanations will get him out of his difficulty. Let him honestly acknowledge his fault, and publicly retract, and apologise for every word he uttered, and we shall be inclined to judge him more favorably than we feel disposed to do at present. Mr. Loureiro's letter to the *Daily Press* is feeble beyond all expression, but the foot-note of the talented Editor of our respected contemporary is even worse than the "explanation." In endeavoring in the usual clumsy way to please everybody, like the man with the ass, the Editor of the *Daily Press* insults the Portuguese communities of Hongkong and Macao almost as grossly as did Consul General Loureiro.

THE prisoner, a fisherman, charged with being concerned in the piratical attack on a fruit junk in the Canton River on the 14th June, when fruit and other things were stolen from the junk by the pirates, was discharged this morning by Mr. WOODHOUSE, the Chinese Government not having made any demand for his rendition. The attack took place outside British jurisdiction. Inspector Rivers stated the Chinese Government was aware the prisoner would be discharged to-day if no demand for his rendition were made.

ABOUT eight o'clock last night a Chinaman, aged 31, fell from the top of the fore-deck house of the steamship *Bellerophon* on to the main deck, sustaining serious injuries. The man was picked up insensible, and was sent this morning to the Tung-wa hospital, but he is not expected to recover. The doctor of the *Bellerophon*, who attended to the injured man after the accident, pronounced him to be suffering from concussion of the brain. He was a passenger from Singapore by the *Bellerophon*, his destination being Amoy.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 20, of America, George Summons, 20, of Austria, and Lars Henderson, 27, of Norway, unemployed seamen, were brought up this morning before Mr. WOODHOUSE, charged with being rogues and vagabonds. Williams, who would appear to be a second edition of Mark Tapley, jolly under the most adverse circumstances, took his place in the dock with a decided smile on his face, which he kept up until rebuked for his levity by the Magistrate. Mr. WOODHOUSE told him he was always laughing when in the dock, that if he didn't stop it he would have to punish him, and that it was not the first time he had had to speak to him about it. Williams thereupon screwed his features into a grave expression, but it evidently cost him an effort to do so, and soon after his risible muscles were again in motion. A letter, it appears, was received yesterday by the Deputy Superintendent of Police from a gentleman in Seymour Terrace, complaining of the annoyance caused by some loafing Europeans, who were in the habit of frightening the ladies in the Terrace after their husbands had gone to their offices in the morning, by going begging there. Inspector Hennessy said it was not known whether the three defendants were the men who had been thus acting, as other loafers were about, but the Deputy Superintendent finding the three sitting on the steps of the late French hotel in Wyndham Street about 12 o'clock yesterday, informed the Inspector, who sent a constable to arrest them. They all admitted they had no place to go to. Mark Tapley, we mean Williams, had been in the colony eight or nine months. Summons and Henderson only a short time. Williams told the Magistrate he had no place to go to.—Summons said he was merely walking in the street when the policeman passed along and arrested him. He told the constable he was taking the wrong man. He had been here only since last Sunday. He had a chance of getting a passage to San Francisco by the *Oceanic*, but that had now been lost. He formerly belonged to the British bark *John Tracey*, and worked his passage down here from Shanghai.—Henderson said he formerly belonged to the *Stillwater*, but had no discharge. He had applied to his Consul for a couple of dollars by way of relief, but as he had no papers the Consul would not give him anything.—Mr. WOODHOUSE told the defendants he would remand the case for a week. If any of them got ships meanwhile, he would let them go. His Worship instructed Inspector Hennessy to inquire of Mr. Brunker whether he knew anything about the defendants, whom he let out on their own recognizance in the sum of two dollars each. Williams has served two sentences of fourteen and twenty-one days' hard labor in Victoria Gaol on the same charge, but is still as jolly, and apparently as happy, as his celebrated prototype whom Dickens has immortalized.

## A CHAPTER ON FUNERAL FOLKS.

(BY OUR "GRAVEYARD SPECIAL.")  
 Coffin merchants—we beg pardon, we mean undertakers—are, generally speaking, a pushing go-ahead class. The gentleman (?) who used to do the amiable in this Colony for those who joined the majority, was a very pushing man indeed. To him the numerous thousands who use the Temperance Hall are indebted for the benefits they receive in that establishment, for he was the originator of the scheme, and, like him for all in all, the sort of person who like we have no particular wish to look on again. Mr., or rather Tommy A.—as he was more familiarly spoken of, was quite a great gun in his own tin-top, coffin making way, being Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the I.O.G.T.'s, and general bummer round in anything that a red cent was to be made out of. Tommy was a gentleman of outspoken manner, albeit a trifle ungrammatical, and his "Our principles is total abstinence" must be famous as household words to those who identified themselves with Jack's welfare and the redemption of the *Shroter* in the days when Hongkong knew not a Hall of Temperance. Weigh as we write this, for we were younger in those days, and our cheeks were ruddier, if our brains were softer than now. We had not journeyed much through this vale of tears when we first became acquainted with Tommy, and had a decided inclination for something in the trumpery and nimbus line, having been connected with the Temperance League, the French alley (Slope) mission, and sundry kindred societies at home. We were made Secretary (honorary) to the Committee that was formed for the purpose of establishing a haven of rest and harmless enjoyment for Jack ashore, in the shape of a Temperance Hall. All went merry as two marriage bells, and the scheme was humming like a well spun top. Alas, there came a change, a funeral knell was sounded. In an unguarded moment the party whose principles were total abstinence (he was Chairman of committee) let out that the Temperance Hall was to be worked on the share system, and that we, the promoters, would make a fine thing of it. "This was cruel," the humble coffin maker whom we, in our youthful trust had, for the beautiful sentimental talk he used to serve *hoit* to us members of the good cause league, raised to the dignity of a ministering angel in our mind's eye, a person of all others who was bound to get a right royal crown in the distant *bourne* for good deeds done here, suddenly appeared before us as a mean, sordid slunk, a money grubber of the worst type, a hypocritical whining corpse case maker. We immediately threw up our billet of secretary, and, after telling the worthy C. G. T. that if he had been a younger man we might have given him a tenant for only



of his second hand *for suits*, for so confoundingly playing on our youth and innocence, we inwardly vowed to have seen late and the grimy, the beaver compelled us; however, we are living in hopes that creation will be fashioned before it comes to our turn, so that our aversion to the Arabs, the ramshackle feather mounted meat cart, and the studded box of any shape and make, may be carried out, ay, to the latter end. Business has, since then, sometimes brought us into contact with the undertaker tribe, and where duty calls we are there, make our likes and dislikes. Not so long ago we were present in our professional capacity, at an annual gathering of the fraternity, at Sydney, N.S.W., and a jolly lot they were. The planer had been laid aside for that day and the rooming taken off the drags; with striped cotton jacket round the bottoms of the coats, and gaily formed posettes fastened to the horses heads, the cortege looked more like a circus on the road than a crew of funeral merchants en route to Sir Joseph Bank's Hotel at Botany. Our reportorial thoughts would, try against it as much as we could, occasionally wander into theorising as to why the previous passenger carried off in the conveyance was so alarmingly we gaily sped along, the crowd of all other things of the earth whose annual picnic did not happen to be. As would naturally be supposed, trade formed one of the staple subjects of conversation, and we quickly picked up much information on the funeral "biz" during that day. The inevitable speech making had to be gone through with, in the intervals at dinner, and the cap was put on the concern by the chairman finally proposing "suits to trade," which was carried with cheers. We quitted our change of silence while the toast was being done, and ruminated deeply, not rose not to the toast; we are great on enterprise, and cannot but admit that those who do not stick at a trade, are not even going a dead end double up if his last dress, through some fault of measurement, were scarcely a decent fit, and a couple of feet or so, short, but the sentiment, "suits to trade," was not congenial to our feelings; we were probably ill, or, happy thought, being Scotch, unable to see the point of the joke. Our own very special *best pushing* outfit is also another instance of the pushing, forward, and enterprising spirit which seems to be characteristic of the profession. Ye gods, what are we coming to, and is well worthy of a niche in the wall of undertaking fame when he departs from amongst us enured in one of his own special make, at *the* twenty five, and, if we are in the flesh when the event takes place, we will wipe away the froth of the last glass of Foster we have sent south, from our own stock, worry up a fresh glass, and with his obituary notice, free of charge, with slighting will. The man who is able to carry on so many multifarious businesses in which coffin maker and ballad singer so prominently, is well worthy of more than a mere passing notice, and we assure him of it, in the hopes that the assurance of our intentions may cheer and comfort him. Another instance of the enterprise of the *tail of solemn black* tribe, which, however, did not result very profitably for the party here spoken of, less profitably in fact than our own local's latest attempt at billfolding, may thus briefly be given to further illustrate the love of trade which seems to be in them. Two men, well advanced in life, had been acquaintances for many years, from boyhood upwards; one of them was a merchant, the other was an undertaker. For two or three years they had not been on visiting terms. The successful merchant drew the line at coffin makers, well knowing that some day one of the tribe would draw the line (tape) not at, but over him, although he had no particular wish to hurry on the last extent. A dire sickness paid a visit to the wealthy merchant, and, under the influence of such feelings, he turned to his last kick. Who should have been the undertaker, who, as always on the look out for likely customers? Why, we ourselves have heard our own local remark that so and so was booked for a quick passage, and further, breathing a wish that clients would really come in a trifle faster; dying is nothing you know when you're used to it. And so the merchant's undertaking acquaintance thought the dire illness a fitting time to renew his visits, and paid a visit to the undertaker. The sick man thought the visit was one of condolence and bore with it, though he had no intention of asking Coffin to repeat the dose. How soon indeed was his idea dispelled; with that push, and forwardness for which the undertaking tribe are so justly notorious, not celebrated, the mercenary coffin maker pleaded their acquaintance, and blithely told the merchant that, as he was going off the hooks, he hoped he would give him the job to put him away, as he could do it as well and as cheaply as any man in the trade. Just fancy the shock it must have been to the sick man, who had no intention whatever of going off at that time. He, however, rose to the occasion, calling one of his sons upstairs he coolly informed his boy (a youth of six feet two and fifteen stone in weight) a colonial boy every inch of him, of the undertaker's conversation and asked his son to kick Mr. Coffin down stairs. The kicking part was done to a fine old tune, the undertaker having to live in retirement in the Sydney Infirmary for four months in consequence. It need hardly be added that no action for damages was ever taken by Coffin, as it is more than likely that a jynching would have followed such a course. The merchant recovered and it has been our pleasure more than once to hear him relate the last interview he had with Catamaran Jack the undertaker. One more illustration to prove the push and forwardness of the tribe and we have done with them. A prominent undertaker, who had just finished kicking down a client, proposed marriage on the same day to the widow of the dear departed one. She replied that she would have liked him very well but for the fact that he was a coffin maker. "Too late!" echoed the astonished chery, "I am sorry," "Why, how's that?" "Well, you see," replied the widdy, "I'm already engaged to the man that came to measure him."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## "DAILY PRESS" REPORTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR—A further and glaring instance of the reliance to be placed upon the reports which appear in the *Daily Press*, is to be found in the account given in its yesterday's issue of Father Giebler's reply to Mr. Wedehouse when asked if the admiral's verdict was the truth of Mr. Percira's statement. Your veracious morning contemporary says Father Giebler did admit it, with the exception of the allegation that he made use of the word *canaille*. The reporter of the *Daily Press* must know very well, or at least ought to know, that Father Giebler, instead of one, made three exceptions, the other two being that he did not knock Mr. Percira's hat off, and that the latter did strike him with the stick. Now these are two very important points to have been omitted by the *Press*, and both will be found given in the *Telegraph* and *China Mail*. I don't like to accuse the *Daily Press* of wilful suppression of most material facts, but from whatever cause arising, such incorrect reporting is deserving of severe condemnation.

Yours, &amp;c.,

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882.

## FAIR PLAY.

## THE LATE WICKING V. MARQUES CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Newspaper reports, especially those furnished by that portion of the press which short-hand reporters, are expected to be fairly accurate. The public have a right to expect that all cases which appear in the newspapers shall be reported fairly and faithfully, and those more particularly interested, the parties engaged in any cases reported, have even a greater right than the general public that their doings in Courts of Justice, made public through the medium of the press, shall be faithfully chronicled. I have read the reports of the Wicking v. Marques case in the *Daily Press* and *China Mail*, both reports having been taken by the short-hand men from the Wyndham Street establishments, and cannot understand how such different reports could be taken by those experts. I was present during the hearing of the Wicking v. Marques case, and must certainly say that a more garbled version of a case has never before appeared in any paper in this Colony as that which (dis)graced the columns of the *China Mail* of 6th instant. The public are informed that Mr. Justice Snowden told Marques that his defence had *completely* broken down, and also when Mr. Wicking wished to cross-examine Marques that he informed Wicking that such a course was unnecessary as the defence had *already* failed. Mr. Justice Snowden made use of no such remarks as *completely* broken down, and *already* failed, and these expressions can only have been stuck in by the friendly editor of the evening "print" for the purpose of making the man Wicking a martyr in having to sue for the claim, and the possessor of the sympathies of the judge who tried the case. Now, notice the difference. The *Daily Press* has it that the judge said it was a remarkable thing for one man to give another \$200 for nothing, and also to do so without any acknowledgment. The whole case, to my way of thinking, rested on what the *Daily Press* affirms the Justice to have said. That the money was received was not denied, that it was a loan there was no legal proof, no acknowledgment whatever. In this Colony especially, where the characters of so many business men of high standing have been shown up to a fine old time at various times, loose principles of conducting business prevail to an enormous extent, and this fact is widely known. Traders think nothing of offering inducements to those likely to give them custom to secure the same, although such a course, in the sense I mean, is far from being honest; and if traders make an open practice of such a thing, it is matter for any surprise that a lot of gamblers and reckless speculators in house property should resort to offering bonuses for extra exertion or influence used in their behalf. It seems a reasonable construction to put on the facts of the case, and when it is supported to a certain extent by the statement of the broker, that \$200 was given as an inducement to procure the sale of Wicking's property forward amongst the Chinese in preference to other properties which the broker then had on hand, and was a suit of retainer. What Mr. Wicking stated about brokers not getting paid anything until their transactions are completed, is all bunkum and rubbish, and does not prove at all that a broker may not receive a retainer or gift from a client to give extra attention to any particular business. The Wicking v. Marques case is settled, but I am not alone in my opinion that a different decision would have been arrived at had the facts connected with the case, and only those, been differently put before the Judge. What I particularly complain of in the present instance is the unfair reporting in connection with the Wicking-Marques case. The *China Mail* does not tell the public that Wicking while in the box, called Marques a liar, and hurriedly corrected himself by saying, with reference to a remark of defendant, "It is not true"—nor does the same paper state that the Judge told Wicking that he would not allow him to show up Marques with reference to some monetary transaction which Wicking seemed to know all about, and also when that angelic person wished to cross-examine Marques for the purpose, as he said, of proving what a bad character Marques is, his Honor, in as curt a manner as it is possible for the gentle gentleman who tried the case to assume, told Wicking to "stop that," which had the effect of closing up Wicking like a knife. These matters, had they appeared in the *China Mail*, would have given a coloring of truth to the report; however, most right thinking persons know well enough what value to put on a public print that prostitutes itself to bolster up the character of one man, to whom it is known to be more than friendly, at the expense of breaking down the character of another who has never done it an injury.

Yours, &amp;c.,

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882.

## CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR—If any man in this vale of tears has a right to be heard upon such a subject as Criticism, that man, I claim, is Daniel E. Bandmann. He ought to know, and undoubtedly does know more about it than most folks. He is a good Critic himself, on the ground that to be an efficient Critic a man must have arrived at the age of maturity. Mr. Bandmann is *very much* matured as we all know.

I am rather surprised that Mr. Bandmann, in his essay on Criticism, should complain of the want of salt in most Criticisms. In my humble opinion, Daniel E. Bandmann is the best salted, pickled, and preserved actor of his own, or any other age, so well preserved indeed, that his hide seems impervious to either the "quips or sparks or paper bullets of a pilfered imagination"—(He's got 'em bad).

I have been a great Critic in my time, having been in many critical situations; one just occurs to me as illustrating Mr. B.'s youthful reminiscences. Amongst my school mates was a big lubberly boy called Dan. He was without exception, the most bombastic, egotistic, and selfish boy I ever knew. Dan interviewed me about ten minutes after my arrival at the new school. He commenced his Criticism by informing me that my father was a shoemaker, and that the various members of my family had been brought up on old boots, or something of that kind. I am naturally like Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann, very modest, and of a most inoffensive disposition; but the allusion, seeing that a fond mother and a bevy of pretty sisters had just left me in tears, I concluded, outside the thought of Criticism, I thought of taking out a wisp, or something of that sort, on the spot; but finally landed him one in the broad basket which was even worse than a "quip or a spark or a paper bullet of pilfered imagination."—Dan doubled himself up and simply howled. I then jumped on him in a heterogeneous manner until the arrival of the headmaster, and although I got pretty severe punishment, I was happy in the consciousness that I had not allowed "a pilfered imagination" to have any more to do with me.

Yours, &amp;c.,

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882.

## PICKLES.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Coptic* left Yokohama for this port on the morning of the 8th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 15th.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Tokio* left San Francisco on the 1st instant, and is due here on or about the 20th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Netherlands-Indian S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ilm* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 14th.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's steamer *Catterthun* left Port Darwin for Hongkong on the 13th instant, and may be expected here about the 24th.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's steamer *Ilm* left Cooktown for Hongkong on the 12th instant, and may be expected here about the 26th.

"THAMES-STEAMSHIP INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on *Perfumery*, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfume in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

## To-day's Advertisements.

## UNION LINE.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "YORKSHIRE." Captain Lyon, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at FOUR P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. [501]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the MORTGAGEES, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th July, 1882, at 5 P.M., at the Premises, 77, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:

LOT 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 191 C. Together with the HOUSES No. 275, Queen's Road Central, and No. 122, Jervois Street, thereon.

LOT 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152 and 154, in Queen's Road West, thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, or to BRERETON & WOOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [503]

## Intimations.

## D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. 77, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHARTERS' SOIDA WATER FACTORY I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch. SUPERIOR QUALITY. I S G U A R A N T E E D. Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 77, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [525]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSE & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARIERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

## NOTICE.

BOOK-BINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG. W A H L O O N G, ESTABLISHED 1865. GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

PONGEE SIK DEALER IN Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed. No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each. The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. [568]

## Intimations.

## SUN SHING.

## DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Cape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class silks. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms. No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [208]

## TOK KEE.

COAL MERCHANT, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing. Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

## A H O Y.

## HOF LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, and Matting. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed. No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

SAM HING, (STULTZ). MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cotonettes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns. No. 49 and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

## S Z HING.

## TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER. Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges. MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE. No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

## N A M SING.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Drapes, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices. NEW SEASON'S GOODS. Just received. 74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

## LING SHING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed. Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

## Y E U Q U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UNSTAIRS, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON. HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents. Shampooing.....25 Cents. Shaving.....25 Cents. Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

## Intimations.

## STAG HOTEL.

## QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

## GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS. Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places. 4751 J. COOK, Proprietor.

## M. G U E D E S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT. No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY. 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS. NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hand Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST. ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

C H I E N A M.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, WATCH MAKER AND ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

FOR SALE.

"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE HEADERS. PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BEIDAM'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING. The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, Commission Merchant, No. 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

W I N G T Y L O O N G.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellics, Mackerell, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Olives, stored at moderate prices. No. 39, HING LON STREET. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c. A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. No. 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

FREE OF CHARGE. As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

RATES OF POSTAGE. Letters, per 1 oz. 10 Cents. Post Cards, each 3 Cents. Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz. 2 Cents. Newspapers & Prices Current, each 2 Cents. Registration with return receipt 10 Cents. Do. without return receipt 15 Cents.

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\* But not Warrant Office, viz.—Conductors, Gunner, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Haiphong.—Per *Swatow*, today, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Farkshire*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Taiwan.—Per *Albany*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Moray* and *Arcton*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Electra*, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Solvay*, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Hoihow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong.—Per *Helle*, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Singapore, Port Darwin, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Melbourne, &c., &c., &c.—Per *Nelson*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—



